

# MAINE FARMER.

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## AGRICULTURE.

### Farm Work for January.

A new month and a New Year commence to-day;  
new thoughts, and new combinations of thought,  
will present themselves, and we are led to mull over  
the lapse of time by the frequent recurrence of the  
anniversaries that have been set along the way to  
mark off the allotments.

Are modern years as long as those that passed  
youth? Are months as long as those that were  
when we were miners and under masters and  
men? Does not the morning seem older than it  
is in old times? And has not New Year's Day in-  
creased its speed?

In old saying, it is time flies while we are in  
it. Hours of pleasure are not so long  
as hours of pain. The conclusion to be drawn is,  
that youth is not the happiest era. That apparently  
short years are happier than long ones. If time  
were to fly faster in advanced life and yet has not  
done this, then our latter years are best.  
They are more full of enjoyment, or at least less  
sorrow, than years of pupillage, and of anticipa-  
tion.

We are aware of no better test of the compara-  
tive happiness enjoyed in youth and age than the  
length of time in the one compared with the  
other. Youth should not despair; and old  
men should not grumble.

January is usually the coldest month of the twelve,  
but it is not always so. The short days of January  
are not so agreeable to the employer as to the em-  
ployed. Yet the wages of labor may be so agreed  
upon that it may be continued through the whole  
year without detriment to the employer. And the  
advantage to the employer is to work for low wages  
rather than high. Farmers usually pay as much  
as they can afford to pay; and when they furnish  
board to their servants they do not expect to be  
paid high prices.

Laborers have now a better chance to pay up cap-  
ital for themselves than they had twenty or thirty  
years ago. They have nothing to provide but their  
clothing, and as cottons and woollens are not  
so high now as they were in those years, they  
naturally say that the money they now receive is  
worth as much as it was.

Land is higher in New England than it was  
thirty years ago. Yet land that can be used  
for nothing but farming has not advanced much,  
at half so much as wages have. And a hundred  
dollar will purchase as much in value of farm tools  
as it would ever would.

Various for houses to be as cheap as it has ever  
been, and the same may be said of the groceries that  
are usually purchased by farmers. Cattle to stock  
farm at this moment high, this is only a tempo-  
rary rise, and cash may now be expected to go as  
far in the purchase of stock as it ever goes.

Laborers for cash wages cannot therefore com-  
plain of the comparative value of money, and as  
they all know their wages are nominally higher than  
they formerly were, they must admit that they have  
better chances to accumulate property than they  
formerly had.

Yet though wages are now higher than almost  
any commodity that is to be purchased, we would  
not be understood as complaining. We rejoice to  
see good prospects for the men who have no other  
capital than their ability to labor. High wages are  
the hope of our country. And it is this which most  
distinguishes our new world from the old. So long  
as capitalists are able to pay high wages and can af-  
ford to pay them, so long may we look for progress  
and improvement, and a gain in the condition of the  
laborer.

Whole wages are high the Alabamians will never  
be rich as the community. And late money  
when wages are as low in America as in Eu-  
rope, when the land and the capital of the country  
are in the hands of a few.

An industrious young farmer may lay up from  
100 to 100 dollars a year and clothe himself well.  
In a few years he may have as much capital as in-  
fant and get him sensibly in his accumulations.  
He may then purchase land and set up for him-  
self or he may set as agent for another at advanced  
wages. Industry and frugality will accomplish  
wonders.

W. G. G. Lake of Topsheld, writes to us that  
Robert Lake of that town killed a pig last week  
which weighed about 200 pounds, after dressing,  
357 pounds. He sold the pig for Fifty-five dollars  
before weighing—about nine cents a pound.

This is a remarkably good pig for his age. There  
is but a few that come up to 600 pounds at a year  
old and half old. Mr. Lake thinks there is a picture  
of the Byfield blood in him. The Byfield blood, it  
is well known, has been a celebrated old settler in  
New York.

EP The President of the Essex county Agri-  
cultural Society has sent us the following re-  
port.

ON ROOT CULTURE.

Notwithstanding the great variety of dishes  
prepared in our bill of fare, the Committee on  
entertainment, in preparing the menu, were com-  
pelled to resist to but one—and this not of the  
most savory odor. They found onions of the  
best quality—hashed, boiled and stewed—  
nothing but onions. They also found  
this article, now for the first time brought  
forward. But being invited guests, they felt it to  
be their duty to partake of what was set  
before them. One of the committee gently  
asked for a potato, an article never before  
among the menuing, but was told that something  
worse than the *Anchoa* had come among  
them, and that there was absolute apprehension  
of their being lost forever. Inquiry was made,  
whether the *Anchoa* had been consulted as to  
the nature of the malady prevailing; and it  
was found that had from all directions, without  
sparing. On examining their prescriptions,  
they appeared to be confusion confounded. The  
only thing they hit upon as having a saving in  
the disease was salt—and this, no two agreed as  
to the manner of administering. As to the ration-  
ing of the disease, no one was prepared to speak  
with confidence. The Committee were there-  
fore, for a time at least, compelled to go with-  
out their favorite, the potato.

They asked for beets, the blood beet, the sugar  
beet, and the mangel wurzel, and their  
being still in existence, both few and far be-  
tween. Why it is, that this luxuriant and nu-  
tritious vegetable, that a few years since threat-  
ened to supersede all others, is almost sterile,  
they are not advised; but certain it is, that the  
cultivation of the beet is not increasing. We  
have heard of its being suspected of engrossing  
all the nutriment within its reach, and of ex-  
hausting and unfertilizing the soil for subsequent  
crops; but whether there are jealous aspirations  
or well founded characteristics, we are not at  
present called upon to determine. More than  
once in our inquiries about the growing of  
the onion, have we heard it averred that  
beets and onions have no good fellowship with  
each other.

Not finding any beets presented, they next  
looked about for the *turnip*, the fast faded  
*Ruta*, about which so much has been said, and  
from which, so much has been expected. A  
few small patches only could they hear of, and  
no one ready to speak their praise. Their sus-  
picion is, that even the *Ruta* is viewed  
with disfavour, and that the *turnip* is less  
in vogue. If this be so, they would gladly have been in-  
formed of it. For information of crops that do not  
succeed, may be equally serviceable, as of those  
that do. Though we must admit, that we have  
never known a *turnip* or an onion, that we have  
known of a crop. But your committee are sensible of  
the propriety of passing judgment against the  
onion, who have had no opportunity of being  
heard in its defence, and therefore, they for-  
bear to express any opinion against the *turnip*;  
they only regret that they could not have been  
favored with the taste of them.

When the committee sat down to their repast,  
they were not a little annoyed with the ap-  
prehension, that it might be anything but agreeable,  
inasmuch as nothing but onions were then pre-  
sented. But they were happy in being relieved  
of these apprehensions, before it was too late, by  
there being brought in several dishes of *Carrots*  
well prepared, which on examination were found  
to be of the very best quality. The beauty of  
the carrot, both when growing in the field, and  
harvested in the cellar, have made it at all times  
a favorite vegetable in our estimation. The  
opinion of its excellence has in no measure been  
weakened by the examination of the statements  
of the successful cultivation by Mr. B. P. Ware  
of Marblehead, and Mr. H. Bushy of Danvers.

Both of these gentlemen, too, dissent from com-  
mon notions, that the carrot is a vegetable of  
low value, and that it is not worth the trouble  
of its cultivation. They have both been particu-  
larly successful in their cultivation, and have  
had something worth of presentation, have at  
the request of the committee, handed in their  
accounts of culture, which are herewith  
submitted. The carrot is a vegetable of great  
value, and it is not surprising that it is so  
highly valued. Mr. Ware, on nearly one acre, is at  
the rate of thirty-five and a quarter tons to the acre.  
Mr. Bushy, on one and one-half acres, is at  
the rate of thirty-two and one-third tons to the acre.  
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the rate of thirty-two and one-third tons to the acre.

At the solicitation of the Committee, they  
have been kindly favored by Mr. Daniel Osborn,  
Mr. John Peaslee, Mr. James P. King, and Mr.  
Charles C. Proctor, of Danvers, for their  
statements of their methods of cultivating onions,  
and of their products the present year. These  
statements are herewith submitted.

In addition to the information thus derived,  
and in compliance with the wish expressed by  
the Committee, they have also been favored by  
Mr. Daniel Osborn, Mr. John Peaslee, Mr. James  
P. King, and Mr. Charles C. Proctor, for their  
statements of their methods of cultivating onions,  
and of their products the present year. These  
statements are herewith submitted.

It is impossible to condense within the  
reasonable limits of a report, the details of the  
subject, we have arranged them in the form of  
"An Essay on the Cultivation of the Onion,"  
and submitted it to the examination of the Com-  
mittee appointed to judge of such papers.

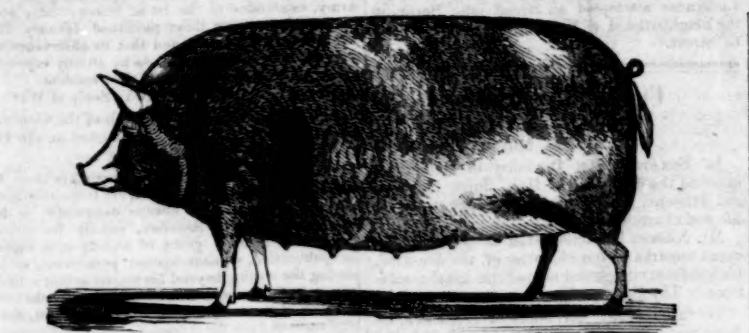
The general result of the report is, that  
the average yield of onions in the town of Dan-  
vers the present year (where at least two hundred  
acres have been cultivated) is One hundred and  
Eighty barrels, or from four to five hundred  
bushels per acre.

For the last three years, there has been one dollar per  
barrel. The present year, the best kinds have  
commanded in the market, one dollar and a  
quarter per barrel. The average cost of dressing  
and cultivating an acre of land with onions  
does not exceed twenty-five dollars—leaving a  
net income for the use of the land, of at least  
one hundred dollars per acre.

The Committee recommended that the Society's  
premium of six dollars be awarded to Mr. John  
Peaslee, for his successful culture of onions. And  
that a gratuity of three dollars each be given  
to Mr. Daniel Osborn, Mr. Aaron C. Proctor,  
Mr. James P. King, Mr. Benjamin P. Ware,  
and Mr. Charles C. Proctor, for their  
statements of their methods of cultivating onions,  
and of their products the present year. And in  
the hope, that such preserving laborers and accurate  
observers will be disposed to become members  
of the Society. For it will be remembered that  
a large part of the general and the remainder are  
a disinterested that they will cease to be useful.

For the Committee,  
J. W. PROCTOR,  
Danvers, November 15th, 1847.

THE HOB AND THE SLATE. As I was riding  
in the stage, looking for a new place to be  
settled, my eye was attracted by a  
lad bearing on his shoulder a bright new hoe  
with a handle attached to it, and on his hand  
there was suspended a slate. "Noble  
representation of the hoe and the slate," I ex-  
claimed. "March on, brave boy! march on! Keep  
your march on both the hoe and slate, and thy  
country will be grateful for the day that gave  
the birth. Let manual labor and intellectual  
effort go hand in hand, and the God of  
our fathers, we are safe." (Evangelist.)



"Pork is up."

Farmers are now well paid for their well fattened  
pigs. Prices are good, yet the materials for feeding  
were produced at a little cost last year as usual.  
Potatoes fell short, it is true, but other articles were  
better than in average years, and pork has been  
made at less cost than in many seasons that we have  
known.

Prices are higher in consequence of war in this  
western world, and famine in the east. Yet we  
must not pay for war or famine. If we cannot  
succeed by the arts of peace our business is not  
worth pursuing. If war is to be our element let us  
drop the plough and turn Indian. Take the tomahawk  
and the scalping knife and live by robbing others.

With a change in the prices of pork will be  
a corresponding change of sentiment in regard to the  
value of farmers in regions distant from each other.  
A few years ago New England farmers began  
to despair of successful competition with the west in  
the production of pork. But now they find a good  
market at home, though the seasons have been propi-  
tious in the western country, and the facilities of  
intercourse have increased.

Let us take courage then and continue to make  
pork. None is found superior to that which is  
made within 40 miles of the capital of New Eng-  
land, and none brings so high prices. The dirty  
pork-making should go hand in hand, for one  
side the other.

But to make the most of our pork we must pay  
attention to the breeds that are most salable and  
most profitable. We commit an error when we  
practice purchasing from droves of wild hogs in-  
stead of propagating from the most approved and  
known kinds. There is great difference in the va-  
rious species in regard to their flesh, its tenderness  
and sweetness, as well as in regard to their disposi-  
tion to fatten. It is a known fact that some hogs  
are made fat at half the cost that is required to fatten  
others. How important then to select the best.

Pigs kept for breeding should not be kept high.  
December and January are good months to admit  
the males, as pigs may be expected in sixteen weeks  
afterwards. April and May therefore will be the  
months when the sucklings will need milk and when  
the mothers must have strict attention.

Many litters of pigs are annually lost through  
carelessness alone. Breeders must not be kept  
close confined. And care must be taken that they  
are not disturbed in their pens, or shifted from  
one place to another at a time when they are ex-  
pected to breed. They will not bear disturbance  
at such times, and the owner will do better to let  
his sows run off into the woods and choose their  
own "straw" than to exercise the least authority  
over them.

Any interference at such times from them  
renders them savage. They often devour their  
own offspring, or when the litter is large they  
wallow on them and cause suffocation.

Yet we have never known such to be the case when  
sows are permitted to run at large and have the  
means of selection. They often wander to a dis-  
tance and find shelter in bushes or woods, where  
they are in a single moment, the objects of a  
hunter's shot. The owner must be careful to visit  
the old trough for the nourishment of herself and  
her brood.

She then covers them with leaves, and in hog  
lairs, or some better language she hides them in  
her nest. Her master now follows her, and  
pretending not to watch her, but by the direction  
she takes he is enabled to find his prize. A  
little coaxing and kind treatment will soon satisfy  
her that her young are to be favored with her  
milk and she coaxes them to follow her home.

We have before advised our young farmers who  
have not experience in the business, that sows must  
not be full at once after having a litter. If they  
are cloyed with food the first day they lose all ap-  
petite for nourishment, and of course pigs and grow  
poor.

The Philadelphia Saturday Post gives the  
following recipe for

CURING MEAT.

The difference between doing a thing right, and  
doing it wrong, is perhaps nowhere more obviously  
seen than in curing meat. The farmer who cures  
few people who do not relate a slice of nice ham  
or corned beef; and many a good housewife can  
speak of the various advantages, in the mysteries of  
cooking, which belong to well-cured, clear, pickled  
pork. It is a very easy matter to have all these  
things of good quality; yet it is too often the case  
that we find them put up or managed in so careless  
a manner, that they are actually unwholesome, or  
in such condition that they can only be eaten by  
persons of the strongest appetites.

Take for every one hundred pounds of meat,  
take five parts of good molasses, (or five pounds of  
brown sugar), five ounces of saltpetre, and eight  
pounds of rock salt—and three gallons of water, and  
boil the ingredients over a gentle fire, skimming  
the froth or scum as it rises. Continue the boiling  
till the salt, &c., is dissolved. Have the hams,  
nicely cut and trimmed, packed in casks with the  
shank-end down, as the pickle will thus strike  
better. When the pickle, prepared as above, is  
sufficiently cool, pour it over the hams. They may  
lie in pickle from two to six weeks, according to the  
size of the pieces. The smaller the pieces, the shorter  
the time. Beef or mutton hams, intended for smoking and  
drying, may be cured according to this mode, and will  
be found to be of excellent quality. Much of the success  
depends on smoking. They should be hung at such a  
distance from the fire as not to be heated. They  
should be hung up the shank-end downward, as this  
will prevent the escape of their juices by dripping.  
Small hams, wanted for immediate use, will answer  
with two weeks' smoking; but large ones, and those  
wanted for keeping, should be smoked four weeks  
or more.

Different articles are used for smoking. Perhaps  
saw-dust from hard wood, where it can be conveniently  
had, is, on the whole, to be preferred. Corn-  
cobs are first rate, and are said by some to make the  
"sweetest" smoke of any thing. Chips of maple  
and hickory, or the small twigs and branches of  
these kinds of wood, do well.

Another mode which we have seen practiced, is  
to smoke the barrels or casks in which the hams are  
to be kept, and let them remain in pickle till wanted.  
Care should be used, however, in its application,  
for if given to too large quantities and  
placed in too close proximity to the roots of the

plant, its effects are fatal. Its value for all pur-  
poses is greatly increased, by being mixed with  
charcoal, or when this is not at hand with plaster.  
Every man who keeps hams, should have his  
ham-house constructed as to save all the  
manure, and save it dry as may be, and he will  
find it no inconsiderable item in his matters of  
rural economy.  
[American Agriculturist. W. Bacon.

NEE EGGS.—To those who keep hens, and  
desire eggs in winter, a good nest is important.  
The qualities of a good nest are, a tolerable re-  
semblance to a real egg—for a close resem-  
blance is not important; hens having adopted an  
old maxim, *de minimis non curat*—or, in other  
words, matters the law don't care—and a weight  
equal to or greater than that of real egg. A hen  
will not lay to an egg shell, however perfect  
it may be, for she knows by its want of weight  
it is counterfeit.

A good nest egg is made of solid hickory  
wood turned to the right shape. But every one  
has not a lathe, and such eggs are not always to  
be had. Another nest egg which may be ob-  
tained, and which was lately described to us  
by Mr. D. Lathrop of Lisle, a gentle-  
man who keeps one hundred hens, and is very  
apt to find out the best mode of doing any par-  
ticular thing.

The eggs are made of clay, formed to the  
right shape, in the hands. After being dried,  
they are whitewashed; when they are ready for  
use. The matter is so simple, that it only re-  
quires to be thought of, to be available. These  
eggs answer the purpose perfectly—the hens ac-  
cepting them as fully as those of their own  
make. [Prairie Farmer.

BLOATED CATTLE.—Cure. A friend of ours  
who, by the way, is a person of frequently ob-  
servant, and who, withal, has had considerable ex-  
perience lately in the management of neat cattle,  
informs us that last August he noticed one of  
his young cattle much bloated, evidently in great  
agony, and growing hoarse, and a small portion  
of his throat was cut off a small portion of  
her tail. He then administered a strong  
dose of thoroughwort, with a small quantity of  
tansy, which immediately started the wind, a  
second dose was then poured down, and the animal  
turned into the yard, and driven briskly about  
for a few minutes, when the bloated wholly  
disappeared, and the animal was in a short time  
as well and hearty as ever. This is a very  
valuable remedy, and he has used it with suc-  
cess on several occasions. It is not always, ef-  
ficient one. [Maine Farmer.

A LARGE EGG. Mr. Leonard Darling, of the  
West Parish, has left with us, a Hen's Egg, which  
measures 8-4 inches in circumference, 9-1-4 in  
length, and weighs 4 ounces. The fowl which laid  
it, was hatched last April. If any one who owns a  
hen, that can do better than that, we should like  
to have him send it to us. [Essex Farmer.

Among the letters read at the New England  
dinner at the Asar House on Wednesday was  
the following:

CAMBRIDGE, Nov. 23, 1847. Gentlemen,—I  
have this day received your favor of the 20th. I  
am greatly indebted to you for your kind invita-  
tion to the dinner of the New England Society,  
at the Asar House, on the memorable 22d of  
December. It is delightful to all who honor the  
Pilgrims, to witness these annual tributes of re-  
spect to their worth, on the path of their descend-  
ants, who have wandered beyond the limits of  
New England.

You, Gentlemen, are citizens of a State, even  
as great as present-day monarchies of Eu-  
rope, and increasing with a rapidity baffles  
calculation. Its inhabitants are descended from  
more than one national stock, but taking the  
English through, the most numerous element  
predominates.

The prosperity of this great community, its  
mighty public works—its magnificent provision  
for education, its sumptuous—its sub-  
stantial virtues of the industrial population,  
which fills its thousand villages, are monuments  
on the grandest scale, to the Pilgrim Fathers,  
teaching us, that, wrapped up in the somewhat  
stagnant character of those times, there was  
a great principle, a germ of kindly and  
general growth, of which themselves were uncon-  
scious,—which we can but faintly cultivate,—  
and which has already been provided abundantly  
adequate to the needs of the present, and the  
future of the New England element greatly  
predominates.

The prosperity of this great community, its  
mighty public works—its magnificent provision  
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and which has already been provided abundantly  
adequate to the needs of the present, and the  
future of the New England element greatly  
predominates.

I am not blind to the faults of the Pilgrims. I  
have had but professing a little of the kind-  
ly tolerance of the present day. I should have  
rejoiced if Rogers Williams had been allowed to  
have his spiritual metaphysics in peace in Salem,  
and the Quakers to testify unmolested in  
Boston. I would have spared as a page in the  
history of our Fathers, which cannot be read  
without a pang. But I feel there is more than  
one page in the history of our times which our  
children will read with equal sorrow and  
shame. I remember gentlemen with the highest  
respect, faithfully yours, EDWARD EVERETT.

Messa, S. Drapery, J. Charles A. Peabody,  
John Thomas, B. W. Bouney, L. B.  
Wyman.

CRIME IN MASSACHUSETTS.—We have re-  
ceived a copy of the Abstract of Returns of the  
Keepers of Jails and Overseers of the Houses  
of Correction, for the year ending Nov. 1847,  
published by order of the Legislature.

The aggregate of prisoners confined in the  
several jails throughout the Commonwealth dur-  
ing the year, omitting those transferred to House  
of Correction, &c., was 13,908. The number of  
deaths, &c., was 497. Of this number 4234 were  
males, 683 females; 4274 adults, and 663 minors;  
4671 whites, and 246 colored. The offences  
are as follows:

Committed for adultery or lewd conduct 50;  
assault 250; burglary 54; forgery 8, homicide  
12; interference 926; keeping brothels 87; lar-  
ceny 511; passing counterfeit money 33; per-  
jury 1; rape 5; vagrancy 20; all other crimes  
2297. Of the whole number only 847 were  
able to read or write; and 554 were foreigners.  
550 were or had been married. 1060 were con-  
fined for debt, and 12 on account of insanity.  
The average cost of board in the jails was \$1.75  
for each prisoner per week, and the total amount  
of expenses of the several jails during the year,  
including board of prisoners, salaries of officers,  
&c., was \$13,908. The number of prisoners  
sent in confinement Nov. 1st, was only 187.

The number of prisoners in Boston is stated  
at 3563, or more than three fourths of the whole  
number. Salaries and next up to \$1000 per  
month; Lowell 201; New Bedford 177; Wor-  
cester 145; Dedham 113; Taunton 113; and  
twelve other jails from 78 downwards; the lowest  
number being Barnstable 9, Edgartown 3,  
and Nantuxet 3.

The total commitments to Jails and Houses of  
Correction for crimes during the year was  
6206; and the total amount of expenses of Jails  
and Houses of Correction \$72,285. Estimated  
value of labor in Houses of Correction \$15,728.

MANUREHED FISHERIES. The fishing busi-  
ness at Marblehead has greatly declined, while it  
has increased largely at Gloucester, Beverly, and  
other ports. In former years 100 sail had been  
sent from Marblehead to the Grand Bank, while the  
present season the number is only 21. They have  
all now arrived, except one, and have been un-  
usually successful. [Newburyport Herald.

THE FOLLOWING is a good article from the  
New York Evening Post, a leading democratic pa-  
per. Our New England men ought to ponder on it  
well before it is too late. [Ed.

"THE FREE LABOR OF ALL THE STATES,  
ON THE SLAVE LABOR OF THE SOUTHERN  
STATES." Which shall occupy the wilderness of  
Oregon and California, and that large tract of coun-  
try now comparatively uninhabited, which may be  
acquired from Mexico?

If the slave labor of the southern states goes  
there, the free labor of all the states will not; and  
the country will be given up chiefly to agricultural  
purposes. If the free labor of all the states goes  
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Pork is lower; good hogs have been sold at six cents. Poultry is plenty and cheap. Good turkeys and chickens are sold for ten cents a pound. Eggs bring 25 cents.

The Couriers has come out with new type and with the old leading. This is right. We like to see the old lead flying.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.  
The American Almanac for 1888 is one of the most useful books to possess at the commencement of the year. This 19th volume and great price have been taken to sustain its high reputation as a manual reference. It contains 369 excellently printed pages, carefully filled with matters about which all have constant occasion to inquire.

It is published by James Munroe & Co., 184 Washington St. and edited by F. Bowen, Esq. The Astronomical Department is under the care of Professor Pierce. We would not be without one for five times the cost.

TICKET & CO. at 135 Washington Street have a great number of elegant books, suitable for New Year's presents. Among them are "The Lady of the Lake" with ten fine engravings; "The Poetical Works of T. P. Willis" with seven fine engravings; by Leuzee; "The Charm" and many beautiful albums.

FIRE IN DOWNS. N. H. On Monday night a fire broke out in a large wooden building, occupied by E. O. Loughton, stationer Mr. Hays, confectioner, and others. The fire was very large, and the building was almost entirely consumed. The loss is estimated at \$100,000.

Our religious fighters put a curious construction on some precepts. Instead of "turning the other cheek" they turn the other end of the market when powder falls and in their indiscriminate slaughter of the weak as well as the wicked they cite the parable of the wheat and tares.

In regard to that great precept, they should read, "Do unto others as ye would that they should do unto you." There are various constructions put for us, but we have not yet heard a word about "thy enemy" leaving their own country better than ours, and their own wives and children better than strangers—nor has it been distinctly charged upon us as criminal, the attempt to defend their own side from an invading army.



**No. 8 STATE STREET**

**ARE** Agents for the sale of "Townsend's Celebrated Extract of Sarsaparilla," put up in great bottles, a dozen for \$10.00, and in smaller bottles of one, two, or six bottles for 65¢. Country agents supplied at the manufacturers prices.

Orders sent by Express men promptly attended to.

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**Pasture for Sale.**

**SITUATED** in the northeast part of Ashburnham. Said Pasture contains five acres of land, and is so situated as to be one of the best of land, and is fenced nearly with stone wall and has plenty of water at all times, from never failing springs, and has pastured the present season thirty cows.

**MATTHEW HAYWARD.**

Bedford, Dec. 4, 1847.



